

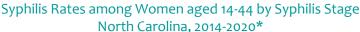
Congenital Syphilis in North Carolina, 2020

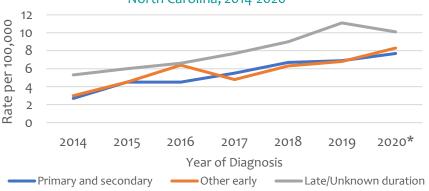


Congenital syphilis cases increased in 2020



Syphilis continues to increase in women 14-44

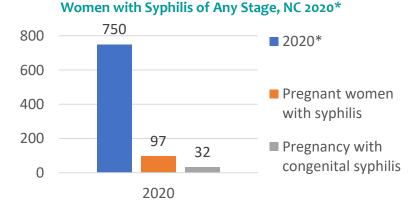




In 2020, 341 women were diagnosed with primary, secondary, or other early syphilis, and 215 were diagnosed with late/unknown duration syphilis.

Most women with syphilis during pregnancy are treated effectively

Most congenital syphilis is prevented



^{*2020} data is preliminary and subject to change.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of April 3, 2021).



Congenital Syphilis in North Carolina, 2020



What Clinicians can do

Syphilis testing during pregnancy is required for ALL women in NC

- Perform a thorough sexual health and behavioral risk assessment at every prenatal visit.
- Testing for syphilis is <u>required</u> at the first prenatal visit, between 28-30 weeks gestation, and at delivery.
- Treat all sexual partners of pregnant women diagnosed with syphilis to prevent re-infection.

How does a baby end up with congenital syphilis? Findings from a review of NC congenital

Findings from a review of NC congenital syphilis cases, 2016-2020



No or late entry into prenatal care

Prenatal care but incomplete syphilis testing during pregnancy

Exposed newborn is not appropriately evaluated or treated at birth

How to prevent?

- •Identify women early in pregnancy and link to prenatal care.
- •Test all women at delivery!
 This is the best safety net to identify infection among women and infants who have had no or little prenatal care.
- Ensure ALL required testing is performed during pregnancy as described above and treat per CDC guidelines.
- Ensure babies born to women who test positive for syphilis are appropriately evaluated and treated for exposure or infection, per <u>CDC guidelines</u>.

What Moms can do

You deserve to have a healthy pregnancy and infant. Make sure that your doctor is testing you through out your pregnancy for STIs.